

# The Delaware Express

ROBERT N. HUDSON, Editor.

Terre-Haute

WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1859.

## Further News From Europe.

In our Telegraph column will be found further details of the battle of Magenta. The absorbing topic of the day is, "News from Europe," and our telegraph is read with unusual interest. A few hours time is an item in this age, and by a very heavy expense we give our readers the stirring news of the day, in advance of all competition. Hope they will appreciate it.

### Pike's Peak.

After the ten thousand contradictory rumors in relation to Pike's Peak and the auriferous character of the soil there, it is, we think, safely shown that there is gold in that region. That gold abounds more or less along the eastern slope of that entire chain of mountains we have no doubt, and that it will continue to be found at particular localities in large quantities, is geologically certain. That, occasionally men will grow suddenly rich by finding gold at the base, and among the canons of the Rocky Mountains, will prove to be true, but that it will be picked up as pebbles along the stream, the gold seeker will learn, is not, and never will be the case. It is only the fortunate—the lucky—who pick up the large nuggets and comparatively there are fewer gold rich as gold diggers than at any other business. Nature has wisely covered up the precious metals, so that, it requires about as much labor to find a dollar's worth, as it does to raise the same amount in wheat or corn.

The most authentic news from Pike's Peak now is, that some fortunate individuals have found very rich deposits.

Some young men who went from the northern portion of this State, writing home to their friends, say they have found diggings so rich that the average yield per day, is from \$25 to \$50. From all the proofs we can gather, we are of the opinion that this statement is true. There are several other localities where the yield is very remunerative. Those who have stumbled on rich deposits, are of course among the lucky, and where there is one such fortune there are ninety and nine who will spend all their time prospecting, and make no more than they could have made at home. The reckless seeker after gold, either among the mountains or in the commercial transactions of life, is pursuing a phantom, that when secured, more frequently entails a curse, than a blessing. The cautious how we all become infatuated by flattering prospects of becoming rich. Following our first impulse, we rush to grasp the prize, and lose an eternity of bliss. The sober second thought is never consulted, and thousands and tens of thousands are ruined in their haste to get the glittering earth.

While Pike's Peak, to the great mass who go there, is but a humbug, yet that there is gold richly and poorly scattered throughout that region, there can be no doubt.

Mr. Hudson: In compliance with the request of "Many Citizens," we take the following from the record and papers on file in this office.

There have been nine new cases of insanity in this county since June 1, 1858, each one demanding an examination according to law.

The following fee bill will show about the average expense of such examination:

Richard Maloney vs. Joanna Maloney—examination held May 11, 1859.	
Fees of Lambert Day, J. P.	\$4.00
" James Smith, " "	4.00
" Eddy & Co. for every section of the county is proof conclusive that it is something more than "mere love speculation," which induces the thousands to enter into such adventures.	6.00
" D. O'Hanrahan, witness, " "	25
" Mrs. O'Brien, " "	25
" And. Wilkins, clerk, as follows:	
" toiling 3 papers, recording and making copy of record, " "	\$1.25
" certificate and seal and warrant to commit to jail, " "	1.05
" filing advice of Superintendent, " "	.50
" postage and warrant to commit to Asylum, " "	.61
" buying clothes and having them made, " "	.50
" copy of state, certificate and seal, " "	.50
" subsistence for state and filing, " "	.55
" of Wm. H. Stewart, Sheriff, for services, " "	2.50
Mileage to commit to Asylum, " "	12.00
Carriage hire and one meal for patient, 1.75	
Nipley & Davidson, amount of bill for clothing, " "	7.13
Having clothing made, " "	5.25
	\$18.64

In addition to the above the County pays the expenses of clothing for patients in the Asylum for this county; also, there are several standing cases in the county, in which the patients, for some reasons, such as being incurable, etc., cannot be admitted into the Asylum, and they are maintained at the expense of the county.

For further examination into these expenses the books are open for inspection at any time.

A. LANGE, Auditor.

## Temperance Lecture.

John Ross, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer is in the city—the guest of Bayless Hanna, Esq. He will lecture to night at the City School House, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Mr. Ross has no superior as a vigorous and eloquent lecturer.

All are invited to attend.

ET The Howland Association, of Philadelphia, whose advertisement will be found in another column, enjoys a very high reputation as an honorable and useful institution. We believe it well worthy of public confidence.

ET The value of taxable property in Gibson county, has increased about three million dollars, or about 113 percent. in the last eight years.

ET It is now stated that Mr. Dudley Mann, once temporarily Assistant Secretary of State under Gov. Marcy, is to succeed Mr. Pryor as editor of the State.

## Senator Green, of Mo., on "Popular Sovereignty."

This gentleman has been making speeches at Jefferson City, Mo., upon the political questions of the day. On the subject of "Norman," he says:

"This federal government has the power to suppress it, and it ought to exercise that power. I would by Congressional interference, if it could not be otherwise done, suppress murder, robbery and polygamy in Utah. [Hear and applause.] A banditti should not secure themselves in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains and say 'my religion teaches me crime and polygamy.'"

There is a line of demarcation as broad as the space between heaven and hell between crime and religion; and under the beautiful garb of religion there should never be any crime cloaked up, so far as the action of government is concerned, in those revolting scenes of defiance. [Cheers.]

It has been the favorite theme of that deluded people [deluded a portion of them are, but more than half are sane, among them] that they persecute them because they are Catholics. We have never persecuted them for that or any other cause. They were not persecuted in the State of Missouri, but they were persecuted when they stole our cattle and we sought to punish them. They were not persecuted in the State of Illinois, but they were persecuted when they committed crimes."

On the subject of a Slave Code for the Territories, he says:

Let the necessary arise to secure a constitutional right, and the Supreme Court has said the right does exist to hold your slave in the territory, against it may be, force and physical power, and Congress is competent to the task and ought to afford protection. What would be the consequence without it? Why, the first half dozen men who would get into the territory would pass a prohibitory law, that no man should come there with his slaves. What the time course for the formation of a constitutional government, it would be anti-slavery, and then not another slave State would be admitted into the Union—a total appropriation of the territory to abolition interests. Is that fair and just dealing? Now, I admit when the time arrives for the exercise of a sovereignty, and for the formation of the constitution of a State, then we shall tell them, have the people a right to say whether they will have slavery or not. In the meantime maintain constitutional rights, and in the meantime maintain freedom."

Such, we suppose, is the position of the Missouri Democracy on the question of intervention by Congress, to protect and fasten Slavery upon the territories in spite of their wishes!

## A well Deserved Success.

Earnestness is a forerunner of triumph, and the history of the world has shown that those who have succeeded have universally been those who have put their shoulders to the wheel without flinching. A very signal instance of this is the condition of Mercury, which is the condition of the New York Mercury. The proprietors of that paper have spared no expense, and have been indefatigable in their labors to render it what it was originally designed to be—"a Journal of American Literature,"—and they have the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with a brilliant and enduring success.

The contributory corps is now a conglomeration of the most illustrious stars of the literary and artistic firmament. A paper which contains the writings of BYRON, TAYLOR, DR. J. H. ROBINSON (the latest engagement, and one of the most valuable), GEORGE ALBANY, N. BENTLEY, and others of the most gifted and popular authors, whose works have graced the pages of American publications, cannot be otherwise than a welcome guest at every fire-side throughout the land, especially when illustrated by FELIX O. C. DARLEY—the greatest artist, in his peculiar characteristic way, that the world can now boast of.

These attractions, although only procured at an expense which would seem fabulous if stated here, have given the Mercury a solidity and a reputation for real genuine merit that nothing can destroy, and that endears it to every individual one of its readers. The earnest and honest labors of its proprietors, seconded by their enterprising disregard of immediate outcry, have been rewarded by a need of public favor that they could hardly have expected, but which they most eminently deserved.

## The Excitement Increases.

The extensive patronage received by Wood, Eddy & Co. from every section of the country is proof conclusive that it is something more than "mere love speculation," which induces the thousands to enter into such adventures. The fact is simply this: Swan & Co. and Greig & Maury, who were Wood, Eddy & Co.'s predecessors, have sold a large number of handsome prizes. And these prizes have been honorably and promptly paid on presentation of the prize tickets. Knowing this, every person of moderate means is disposed to make an adventure, in the hope (often realized) of securing a fortune at the small risk of five or ten dollars. And Wood, Eddy & Co. who are known to be every way responsible, are flooded with orders from every section of the country, some addressed to Wilmington, Delaware, and others to Augusta, Georgia, the two points at which their principal offices are located.

IT IS QUITE A COMMON OBSERVATION, that consumption is the chief cause of this climate, preying upon old and young, and scattering widely its shafts of destruction. But all who have ever traveled through the South and West, or, indeed, through any portion of the interior of the country, must have noticed that there is a disease far more prevalent among Americans than consumption. Day after day they are alternately shaking as with a nervous fit, or rendered feverish with fever. Most of them find an early grave. No one who has ever seen or experienced this disease, can fail to perceive that it is allude to what is called Fever and Ague. The discoverer of a remedy for this evil must and should be considered a public benefactor, and Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the remedy, we know from personal trial.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

ET THE GREAT WEST is the promised land in the eyes of millions, both in this world and the new. Its fertile soil and magnificent opportunities for development are the great sources of its attractions. But along its beautiful streams there lurk dangers of the most deadly kind, which is the great drawback of that splendid region, and must remain so for many years to come. Emigrants and others who contemplate settlement in that section, will do well to provide themselves with the only cure that has been found efficient, speedy and certain; we mean Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, which has snatched hundreds from an untimely grave. Their operation upon the digestive organs is soon felt to be beneficial, without being violent.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

Alfred Marks, Esq., says: "My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines, which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that she almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more debilitated. With constant distress, I persuaded her to take your *Holland Bitter*, which, I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

## Four Days Later from Europe!

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon!

Startling News from Italy!

DISPERATE AND BLOODY FIGHT AT MAGENTA!

COMBATANTS IN THE FIELD!

VARIOUS ACCOUNTS OF THE RESULT!

The French Emperor in Battle!

VICTORY CLAIMED BY NAPOLEON!

Austrian Losses Estimated at 20,000—French losses at 12,000!

GEN. ESPENASSE KILLED!—MARSHAL CANROBERT MORTALLY WOUNDED!

Gen. McMahon Enslaved for Gallantry in Action!

Five French Marshals and Generals, and Nine Austrian Generals and Staff Officers wounded!

REVOLT AT MILAN—FOR SARDINIA!

FEARFUL POINT, BELOW QUEBEC!

June 18 '59.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool on the 5th inst., passed this Point this morning, bound for Quebec. Her arrival is four days later.

The quotations in the Liverpool market reported by the last steamer, were barely maintained, and in some cases there were sales at a decline of 41. All qualities of breadstuffs had slightly declined. Provision market was dull. London, June 7.—Consols are quoted at 93 1/2.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon brings highly important news from the seat of war. A great battle has been fought near Milan, in which the Austrians were defeated with the loss of 25,000 killed and disabled—5,000 Austrians were taken prisoners. The French loss is stated at 12,000.

The Austrians have evacuated Milan. The Queen's speech was delivered in Parliament on the 7th inst. It contains nothing very important. A motion was pending of a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

SECOND AND LATER DISPATCH!

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, on the 4th of June, between the allied army under the Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian army under General Hess, in which the limited forces were engaged on both sides. The Emperor Napoleon, in his dispatches to the Empress, at the Tuilleries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7,000 prisoners, disabled 12,000 and captured three cannons and two standards.

He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000, but it was rumored, in Paris, that the loss of the French was between 9,000 and 12,000. It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 130,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian account differs widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of several battles being fought with varying success on both sides. It was still undecided on the night of the 6th, as to who gained the victory.

Great losses on both sides are reported. General of division Espenasse of the second corps d'armee was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the third corps, was mortally wounded.

Gen. Maurice McMahon commanding second corps d'armee had been created Marshal and Duke de Magenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded. Marshal Count Barygany D'Hillier has been superseded in his command of the front corps d'armee, by Gen. Forey.

Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded at the battle.

There had been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia. The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French.

SARDINIA. Later rumors detract from the French claim to the victory Magenta. It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French army into Milan.

FRANCE. The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the victory of the French arms at Magenta.

The Paris Bourse was active and the three had advanced.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ANGLO-SAXON. QUEBEC, June 19.

The Anglo-Saxon having arrived, the papers received, furnish some details of the battle of Magenta. It appears that on the 4th inst., the French troops were under orders to cross the Ticino at Turbigo. The Emperor in his official bulletin says this order was well executed, though the enemy in great force offered a determined resistance.

The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. Meantime Gen. McMahon made himself master of Magenta, and after the most sanguinary conflict the enemy was repulsed at every point. It is said that the Austrians in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan, left their cannon and treasure behind.

The Emperor says that the troops have captured 12,000 Austrian muskets.

The municipality of Milan presented an address to King Victor Emmanuel in the presence of the Emperor.

The King was to enter Milan on Tuesday, the 7th.

The Austrian official bulletin says the conflict was desperate between the 1st and 3d army corps, and the enemy was in considerable force.

The contest was undecided and continued on Sunday. Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with ardor and perseverance worthy the most glorious feats of the imperial arms.

A Vienna dispatch, unauthenticated, in the Frankfort papers says that through the appointment of Count Clair Gallas and his corps the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The London Times says there was very hard fighting at Buffalora with varying success. The battle lasted till late at night and was continued the next day at Magenta.

VIENNA, June 4, 11:30 P. M. A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta, 5,000 prisoners have been taken and 10,000 of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be dispatched by telegraph.

The above was published in Paris on Sunday the 5th inst., and on the evening of that day the cannon of the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory, and the city was illuminated.

On the following day the Monitor published the following despatch from the Emperor to the Empress:

MAGENTA, June 5th. Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy who had repulsed the Ticino in great force offered a most determined resistance.

MAGENTA, June 5th, evening. The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7,000, and the Austrians placed hors de combat, are 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy. The following despatch also from the Emperor to the Empress, was received on the 6th, and bulletined in the Bourse.

HEAD QUARTERS, Monday, 8 A. M. Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitation, the cannon and treasure of the army behind them.

We are encountered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets. A dispatch, dated Paris, Monday night, says the municipality of Milan has proclaimed for King Victor Emmanuel, and have presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow the King will make his entry into Milan.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS. The following are Austrian accounts by the way of Vienna. The information is meagre and unsatisfactory.

The official Austrian correspondence of Sunday, the 5th, contained the following authentic communication.

The details and results of the battle of Magenta are still expected.

The Austrian army had been transferred during the night from the 4th to the 5th inst., to Abbiate Grasso.

The London News states that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight was expected the next day.

VIENNA, June 6, 1:30 A. M. A desperate combat took place Saturday between the 1st and 3d Count Clair's and Prince Liechtenstein's corps d'armee, and the enemy who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the combat was undecided. The combat was continued on Sunday. Our troops threw themselves upon enemy's ranks with ardor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial army.

Milan is perfectly tranquil. The headquarters yesterday were still at Abbiate Grasso.

An Austrian telegram from Verona, gives a similar view, but adds that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the Castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of Count Gyal.

The town is quiet. The following message from Vienna had been published by the Frankfort papers without any guarantee as to its authenticity:

VIENNA, Monday. Through opportune arrival of the corps d'armee of Field Marshal Clair Gallas on the 4th inst., the Austrians were victorious, after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

THE LATEST. LONDON, (Wednesday,) June 8.

The Times this morning published a summary of the official news received at Vienna to midnight of Monday. It is as follows:

There was a fierce battle at Buffalora and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced, and in the afternoon of the same day the 3d Austrian corps took part in the action.

There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted until late at night—on the 5th it was continued at Magenta.

Two fresh Austrian corps were engaged and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate, Grasso and Busa. The Austrians have taken many prisoners.

The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had 4 generals and 5 staff officers wounded, 1 major was killed.

The movement which preceded the battle of Magenta is not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movements of the allies prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London Post says that Gen. McMahon was raised on the battle field to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the Emperor was present at the battle but did not command in person.

There is a report that Gen. Canrobert was mortally wounded and that 5 French marshals or Generals were wounded.

The Paris says that the Marshal Barygany D'Hillier was removed from his command and replaced by Gen. Forey.

INDEPENDENCE, June 20. Last night about 10 o'clock we were visited with a violent storm of wind and rain. The day preceding was very sultry—thermometer at 92 degs. The course of the wind was from the northwest, and the squall was very sudden, lasting about half an hour. In town some chimneys were half blown down and houses otherwise more or less injured. Trees and shrubbery were very much broken and laid down in the country. We hear of much damage to timber, fences, corn, wheat and oats.

It is said, with what truth we hardly know, that the house of Mr. Dougherty about 15 miles south of this, was unroofed, whether any one was injured or not, we have not learned. The storm went of us was more violent in its range about the same as here.

TORONTO, June 20. Accounts from the Huron District states that the greatest distress prevails there from the want of food, and unless immediate relief is afforded actual starvation will ensue.

OSWEGO, June 20. The accounts which are being extensively published in the papers, relative to the falling of an immense meteoric body in the Eastern part of this county are entirely destitute of foundation.

## One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, June 21.

The steamship Kangaroo is coming up—She is expected to bring advices from London and Liverpool one day later by telegraph to Quebec. Her day of sailing from Liverpool was the 8th, the same as the Anglo-Saxon, arrived at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, June 9. The cotton market closes quiet with the quotations barely maintained. The sales to day are estimated at 3,500 bales. Breadstuffs continue dull.

LONDON, June 9. Consols are quiet at 93 1/2@93 3/4. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £160,000 during the week.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SANDY HOOK, June 21.

The dispatches received per Kangaroo are as follows:

The steamer Vigo had arrived out. The Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia had entered Milan and were enthusiastically received by the populace.

The Austrians have also evacuated Pavia. The Austrians left Milan on the 5th inst., the municipal functionaries retiring to Verona. There was a partial decline of consols in London occasioned by a rumor that the allies had received a severe check in Italy.

The absence of news from Paris caused considerable agitation on the London Exchange. The Paris Bourse declined 1 percent.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 21.

The steamship Kangaroo has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst., and Queens town on the afternoon of the 9th. She passed Cape Race on the 16th in a dense fog.

Further details of the battle of Magenta, had been received at London by telegraph. A Vienna dispatch says among the wounded at the battle of Magenta are Baron Reichsch, three generals, three staff officers, two staff officers and one Major killed.

A Turin dispatch of June 7th, says there were 12,000 Austrians in the battle, of whom 20,000 were placed hors de combat and 7,000 taken prisoners. The French lost only 5,000 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Generals Espenasse and Clerc.

The government of the King of Sardinia was already established at Conco and London. The municipality of Milan, in their address to Victor Emmanuel, delivered in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon says: "The municipality Milan is proud of being able to use its precious privilege in being interpreter for their fellow citizens at this grave crisis."

They are willing to revive the compact of 1848 and to proclaim again before the Austrian nation the great fact which has required eleven years, for full development in the intelligence and heart of the people.

The annexation of Lombardy and Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right which allows nations to be free, to dispose of their own destinies.

The heroic Sardinian army and our own brave allies who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic will soon achieve their magnificent enterprise.

Receive, sir, the homage of the town of Milan our hands and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you, our cry is, "The King and Italy forever."

A dispatch from Trieste says an Austrian war steamer had captured the French ship Raoul, from Oula, bound to Trieste.

THE LATEST.

It is reported that Gen. Canrobert died of his wounds.

Gen. D'Assigly, commander of the Imperial Guard, had been created Marshal.

Napoleon is said to have been in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand of two hours made against the Austrians, who tap were aware of the fact.

The real loss of the Austrians is estimated at 13,000 to 14,000.

A Turin dispatch dated June 7th says the first private letter from the battle field of Magenta has been received.

The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were alone opposed to the Austrian masses. They were attacked by the Austrians and were unable to advance, but nevertheless bravely resisted the enemy.

The Zouaves and Guards lost and retaken their position, and at last Gen. Neill's army assumed the offensive, which was irresistible.

The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but the movement of Gen. McMahon rendered the attempt ineffective; so the efforts of the enemy resulted somewhat for a moment and the conflict was then renewed with new fury. Gen. McMahon was triumphant and the battle was won.

TURIN, Wednesday, 8.

The official bulletin of the Sardinians reads as follows:

That part of the upper Lombardy, which has been freed from the Austrians has proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King.

Volunteers are rapidly arriving to join Garibaldi's corps, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Mince.

Gen. Urban's army after a precipitate retreat from Barese, has been dispersed and is scattered. A number of soldiers have been taken prisoner and disarmed.

BRESCIA, June 7. There are still 500 Austrians at Lavinio. A detachment of Garibaldi's corps have sailed along the shore of Lake Maggiore, disarming the Austrian custom houses. Guards are everywhere carrying off the public treasury.

NAPLES. France has appointed an Ambassador to Naples. The Neapolitan Ministry has been modified. An official declaration of neutrality has been made, and a levy of 2,500 men for the army ordered.

LONDON, June 9. The Daily News' city article of last evening says:

The funds this morning, showed increased strength, and a fresh rise of a quarter to three-eighths was attained.

The news of a decline in the Paris Bourse occasioned a partial reaction, which was strengthened by the rumor that the French had received a severe check.

The market finally closed nearly one-fourth lower than yesterday.

Mr. D'Israeli's attention to the measures of finance of the greatest character, which are to be brought forth, attracted a good deal of notice, being interpreted as showing that a Government for the city was now on foot.

The Times city article says that the absence of news from France has facilitated the circulation of a multitude of reports of a severe check to the French army and the de-

feat of the King of Sardinia has also been currently asserted.

It is certain however, that to the close of business nothing has transpired to establish the statements, still they had the effect of keeping the stock market in a state of excite ment, especially as the prices from the Paris Bourse showed a decline of one percent.

The supply of money has not experienced any diminution. Some persons are disposed to anticipate a further downward movement in the Bank of England rates which has been reduced to 3 percent.

According to the opposition statement to the government to bring the revenue up to the present rate of expenditures. The account will not probably prove quite so bad but the chancellor of the exchequer seems to wish to prepare the public for the consideration of the subject, by announcing that financial measures are in preparation of the gravest character.